

The Sun.

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Governor Glynn's Support.

Governor GLYNN has now the support of the Federal Administration, officially declared by Secretary BRYAN, and of the anti-Tammany city administration headed by Mayor MITCHELL, in his canvass for reelection. The proponents of the Hennessy-Roosevelt primary ticket have fallen into line. A united Democratic backs the Glynn candidacy in a manner testifying eloquently to the confidence the Governor's administrative record inspires in men of widely differing opinions.

That the party leaders in Washington and those in the municipal government have given their endorsements not in the quick and heedless manner of unthinking partisans, but after mature deliberation and consideration, gives particular significance to their final decisions. The opposition of President Wilson, Secretary BRYAN and Mayor MITCHELL to certain New York State Democrats has not been concealed. In 1912 it was made evident in Baltimore; in 1913 it was emphasized in this city; and the attitude they have taken toward Governor GLYNN is the proof that after careful scrutiny he has been established as the real leader of his party, an unbossed and independent Democrat.

The personal satisfaction that Governor GLYNN must experience on account of these gratifying testimonials to his standing in the estimation of men of all shades of factional opinion is naturally great; and the impetus they have given his campaign is as unmistakable as it is gratifying.

The Church Bomb Outrages.

The second bomb explosion on Tuesday night, that in front of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus on West Broadway, warrants the police in turning their suspicions toward the I. W. W. propagandists who vexed this city a few months ago with their incendiary teachings. Of course the circumstances do not amount to proof of the complicity of the organization or any of its leaders, but it is the duty of the police to follow even slight leads in pursuing crime.

The St. Alphonsus Church was the scene of an I. W. W. demonstration in the period of agitation and it was there that FRANK TANNENBAUM, one of the most vicious of the leaders, was arrested. It is to be borne in mind further that the agitation itself was virtually blown up by a bomb. The explosion of dynamite at 1625 Lexington avenue on July 4 last, by which ARTHUR CARON and a couple of his associates lost their lives, while it put a quietus on the campaign of riot, demonstrated clearly how far at least some of the I. W. W. leaders would go in realizing their fell doctrines.

Here we have items of recent local history upon which it is not only natural but inevitable that Inspector FARROW and his detectives should base a tentative theory. It is obviously their duty to go as far as possible in ascertaining whether or not the old anarchistic war on society is being revived in more desperate form. Indeed it may be said that it is due to the known leaders to clear them if they are innocent, just as it is surely due to the public to punish the guilty who ever they may be and stop the outrages.

For the honor of humanity the hope must be maintained that these acts of senseless malignity are not the work of any organization, that they do not emanate from any group or individual to whom any degree of sanity can be attributed. It is highly probable that when the police trace the crimes to their source, the quest will take them into the circle of anarchistic fanaticism. But there is a fair chance that the actual perpetrator will be found in some individual who has gone over the border into the realm of mental irresponsibility.

The Campaign in German Southwest Africa.

The campaign of the Union of South Africa against German Southwest Africa was already planned when Colonel MARITZ and his command went over to the enemy. A British colonial force captured Angra Perquum on Lidenitz Bay September 19, the Germans retreating and blowing up the bridges on the railroad running to Keetmanshoop, 150 miles in the interior. The Germans were therefore not in force at Lidenitz Bay, which was named after the pioneer and founder of Southwest Africa. The strategic importance of the place to the Union is that it will afford a place of landing for troops sent round from Cape Town.

In Walvis Bay, over which the British flag was raised in March, 1878, upon the advice of Sir BARTLE PREL, the Union will have another port of embarkation in the enemy's territory. There are left to the Germans for port uses only Swakopmund harbor, which a year ago was being "gradually sanded up," and Swakopmund, another artificial harbor. The latter is contiguous to Walvis Bay and therefore of little strategic value. The Government of the Union will therefore have two bases on the coast for its operations against the Germans, and each is the sea terminus of railroads running into the interior.

Windhoek, the capital, in the very center of the colony, is best approached from Walvis Bay, with which it is connected by railroad. To attack Windhoek from the east would require an advance through the great Kalahari Desert in Bechuanaland. As regards Keetmanshoop, which would naturally be another objective of the British South African forces, an approach from the Orange River on the south is practicable. It may be doubted whether the Germans have a military force of more than 5,000 men in Southwest Africa, as their regular strength is 3,500, including police, and the war in Europe came too suddenly to permit of reinforcements. The total German population in the colony is, however, about 12,000, and every man who can carry a rifle will be put on the firing line.

It is apparent, as the white population of British South Africa is nearly 1,500,000, that the Germans cannot hope to defend themselves against the troops General LOUIS BETHA will command in the field unless a very considerable number of burghers go over to the enemy. This will occur only if the Boer population is still unconvinced and unwilling to follow leaders like BETHA and SMUTS, preferring men of the stamp of Colonel MARITZ, whose lure is a Dutch republic in South Africa. It will soon be determined whether his revolt is firing the souls of the free burghers who resisted England so valiantly in the three years war or is a flash in the pan.

The Washington Reduction Works.

It warms the cardiac cookies, it expands the pocketbook to hear this triumphant cry of the Philadelphia Record, a tariff reformer from its earliest years:

"The tariff has reduced the cost of living."

The only constitutional tariff could be depended upon to do that. Has done it, the Philadelphia abater of the pride of Tariff Barons tells us.

Curious, isn't it, that so many people remain ignorant of this lessening of the cost of living and so ungrateful for their blessings?

Reduction of Food Cost.

That the average reader has grown weary of discussions on the subject of the high cost of living is not surprising in view of the academic character or impracticable methods that are brought out in the press. The result is that he either glances at them in a perfunctory way or passes them over altogether. The most recent advice comes from no less an authority than the United States Agricultural Department, which very wisely urges the increased production of fowls and small animals to reduce the cost of that most expensive article of food, meat. Attention is drawn to the fact that while the Ohio farm averages 120 fowls, the South Carolina farm averages 13. Simple and practical as is this counsel, it requires time for its execution, so that while the chicken grows the man may starve.

Unfortunately, the average American is obsessed with the idea that butchery is absolutely indispensable for his efficiency and health. Physiologically he is fairly correct, but he needs to know that the reason is found in the fact that meat contains more protein, which is the chief muscle and nerve sustaining element in food, in the most concentrated form. It is far more important for him to know, however, that this valuable ingredient is quite as abundant in the meat of fish as in other meats. The following information is conveyed in a recent bulletin of our City Health Department and is of vital import:

How to Cut the Cost of Living.

"The human body requires certain kinds of foods called 'proteins' in order to make up for wear and tear of the body machinery; that is, in order to rebuild bones and muscles and nerves."

"You can get this 'protein' by eating meat, but this is very expensive, and other forms of food are much cheaper and equally nourishing. Those of us who live near the sea should eat far more fish than we do. It is excellent for building up the body and is rich in 'protein.' Just look at the following comparison:

"Fish
 "Haddock contains 18 per cent. protein; sells for 7 cents a pound.
 "Herring contains 18 per cent. protein; sells for 6 cents a pound.
 "Bluefish contains 18 per cent. protein; sells for 10 cents a pound.
 "Codfish contains 18 per cent. protein; sells for 12 cents a pound.
 "Bass contains 18 per cent. protein; sells for 15 cents a pound.
 "Tuna contains 18 per cent. protein; sells for 24 cents a pound.
 "Rump contains 18 per cent. protein; sells for 25 cents a pound.
 "Round contains 21 per cent. protein; sells for 25 cents a pound.
 "Whale steak contains 18 per cent. protein; sells for 25 cents a pound.
 "Ribs contain 18 per cent. protein; sells for 25 cents a pound.
 "Since you eat meat for the protein it contains, why not eat it in the form of fish, and save money?"

To this we would add that while the cost of various foods is related to its protein content, popularity is due less to food value than to flavor. The Sage

Foundation has demonstrated that the school child who spends five cents for lunch obtains six times more food value from bread than from a ham sandwich and nine times less from pineapple than from apple pie. We are but children of a larger growth in the matter of food selection. Meat is the most savory and strength producing food, hence the most sought after. In view of the food value of meat and fish being equal and the cost of the latter only one-third of the former it behooves every good housewife to enhance the flavor of the cheaper food. Every good cook knows that much of the savor of fish is lost by deferred serving and that fish cooled and put away immediately after cooking retains its flavor better than that which is kept warm for service. The reason doubtless lies in the loss of juices by evaporation. Any salad served with fish enhances its savoriness. Cucumber salad is popular but needlessly expensive in winter.

The STEAK does not aspire to fame in culinary matters, but it does endeavor to convey to its readers all available information that may promote their welfare.

The Wisdom of Parents.

The league of parents formed last winter to limit the pleasures of children, to supervise their amusements and generally curtail the money and time utilized in entertaining them, has had results which show how far reaching the benefits of this organization may be. One of the fashionable schools has this year offered its pupils the opportunity to wear a uniform during the school hours. Simplicity in dress was never before in schools here reduced to the regularity of a single pattern. The new habit is intended not only to discourage extravagance in the dressing of children, even among the rich, but to make more hygienic and better adapted to gymnastic exercise the sort of clothes that young girls wear to school.

At the time of the formation of the parents league it was suggested that it ought to be possible for parents to regulate the conduct of their children without forming an association for that purpose. The answer was that it might be easy enough to prevent the children of one family from being allowed to do what was not advantageous for mind or body. But so long as other children were allowed to do those things which are prohibited, the result would be to make other children seem odd and unlike their friends. So by cooperation among the parents and their decision to abolish all entertainment or extravagance that might be harmful, children would not feel different from their associates.

That one of the most fashionable schools of New York has followed out this plan to the extent of recommending uniforms for its pupils instead of the expensive and moth-eaten attire to which they are accustomed, is evidence of the advance of the movement begun when the parents united for mutual protection. Extravagance of parents in the matter of dress for their children is surely one of the things opposed to the purposes of the new league. The way has been pointed out by the school, and the parents should do all that lies in their power to emphasize the importance of school dress that is tasteful, hygienic and inexpensive.

We now propose to render war impossible.—ARTHUR CARNEGIE.

Why didn't DAVID STARR JORDAN do this in 1913?

The story from Paris that in the battle of the Marne four turpentine shells from French 75m. guns asphyxiated and destroyed a whole regiment of German machine gunners, another invention of the German army, is preparing to bombard the British Channel coast from the French side with a new siege gun having a range of twenty-five miles.

No man is able to call himself self-governing if he always votes the straight ticket.—COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

The Colonel himself had a very consistent record as a voter of "the straight ticket" until he accepted the Progressive nomination for President.

The decision of Cuba to coin its own money is commendable if it refuses to adopt United States currency exclusively in all parts of the island. In Santiago no other kind of money circulates, while Havana accepts Spanish as well as American scrip and coin, a practice that does not facilitate business.

I don't want to sit beside ROGER SULLIVAN in the United States Senate, and I know other Senators who feel the same way as I do about him.—Senator OWEN of Oklahoma.

If ROGER SULLIVAN should be elected a United States Senator by the people of Illinois, a rapprochement with the Hon. ROGER L. OWEN would no doubt be easily effected.

The lighted clear that burned the bleachers at the Empire City racetrack near Yonkers, causing a loss of \$12,000, is a fine object lesson in the fire prevention campaign. It would be still more effective if the unscrupulous person who carelessly chucked it aside could be sued for damages and sent to jail for malicious mischief.

It will be a great surprise if the Germans take Antwerp.—The Outlook's "our correspondent at home," in the Outlook of October 14.

There are I do not need." Even in this light there seems to be a confounding of the symptom with the disease, but in truth the obstructions on luxury—well as luxury itself—were all the while in the air, and neither the colleges nor the world at large seem to be a penny the worse. In a word, despite generations of pessimists the colleges and their students do not go to the "demition bowdows." They may not reach the highest theoretical possibilities as seats of disembodied culture, but they stand out into life tolerably educated, exceedingly useful and fairly clean, uplooking young men.

THE STOCK TRANSFER TAX.

Sound Economic Reasons Why It Should Be Abolished by the Legislature.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The Legislature of this State should, at a special session, or as soon as it convenes in January, pass a law abolishing the \$2 stock transfer tax. Congress is considering the enactment of a law cutting a \$2 tax on the doubling of the present burden. Some of the Representatives in Congress say that while they sympathize with the New York objections to this tax, and at the same time do not discriminate in favor of stock sales when sales of other properties are to be taxed. They assert that this is a special war tax and that they cannot take cognizance of such a State having a market within its boundaries levies taxes for its own benefit.

The objection to taxing sales is economic and is even disapproved by such a man as Lloyd George of England. Trading should be unhampered; a tax on sales is a drag on the market wheel. A small tax obstructs free trading and a large one prohibits it. Very little would be gained from the \$2 tax and it would be a cruel time it would seriously retard business.

The value of the Stock Exchange to the public is largely that of a barometer of the state of the country. It is a barometer, but the amount traded in it is proportionally very small.

A holder sees the market prices, is satisfied as to the value of his security and can sell it at the same time required. Holders do not all try to sell at once, just as bank depositors do not all draw their money at one time. Therefore it is not necessary to have a large number of uncommitted funds so that there can be plenty of activity and a ready purchaser for those who wish to sell. The economists show that traders are necessary. Henry George said that the tax on the stock exchange was a tax on the life of the people. A close market cannot be maintained without them.

The traders do not all make money. The stock market is a market, not a lottery. Compared with their aid in making a close market. With this double taxation if a trader makes a profit of one-eighth, \$12.50, he must pay a tax of \$4 and if he loses \$12.50 he must pay a tax of \$4, which is \$1; his net profit is therefore \$7.50. If there is the same loss he is out of pocket \$17.50. He also has the interest on his seat to pay, so that he will not be able to do any other trading. No money was made when paying a \$2 tax, and this is the last straw.

There will therefore be a small market, which will not properly reflect values. For some time past the brokers have kept this market for the public without profit to themselves, but this burden will curtail their business so seriously that a larger commission must be charged if they are to be kept alive.

Imagine the State of Michigan passing a law which would injure the automobile business of Detroit, an industry that has made the State famous. The State would realize that the tax on the stock exchange is an intimate part of their welfare. When the exchange is doing a good business all the stores in the city feel the benefit.

With these taxes there will be few commissions and no tax of consequence collected. It will stop business. There is the danger. For the proper prospect of Wall Street is to have the floor trading, no tax, State or national, and it is the patriotic duty of the Governor and Legislature of this State to abolish the tax on the stock exchange.

MARCHAND AT FASHODA.

The Meeting With Kitchener Occurred Seventeen Days After Omdurman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The dominating editorial article in The Sun of October 10 on Colonel Marchand of the French army, wounded in the present campaign, is merited praise of a brave and efficient officer. But in the interest of accuracy, let me draw your attention to your supposition that the famous interview at Fashoda of September 19, 1898, between the then Captain Marchand and the British General Kitchener, was a hurried one before the latter's great victory over the Khalifa. You say that "Omdurman was yet to be fought" at the time of the interview, but in point of fact the battle of Omdurman occurred seventeen days after the meeting at Fashoda.

Arriving myself at Omdurman early in that September, I witnessed the enthusiasm of Lord Kitchener and the British army at the news of the triumph of the Anglo-Egyptian army, and I still vividly recall the pride with which the Irish Times of Dublin proclaimed the British victory. The tension between Great Britain and France over Fashoda had been fair to precipitate a war between the present allies. I heard the bitter Gallic exclamation of the French, "Omdurman, Omdurman," and I believe such a war eventually inevitable and would have welcomed it in 1898 rather than later. But the wiser councils at Paris which you mention have averted the disaster, and it is because of this that the French have an anomaly of history that France and England, traditional foes of the ages, are now arrayed as allies in the greatest of all conflicts. The significance of this is lost to both Kitchener and Marchand in the vortex of a new century.

GEORGE WHITELOCK.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 14.

Docile American Parents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Our rural friends at home, but our daughters will not let us put them down. They want the floors left up for dancing. So we old folks have to "sit around" on bare floors. But what is that to the goodness of youth? FATHER.

New York, October 14.

Feminine Conversation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The most brilliant conversation that a woman may carry on with a man is never half so satisfying as that which carries on with a baby just learning to talk.

New York, October 14.

The Official Outgiver of News.

From the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

It is very strange, indeed, that a newspaper with an apologetic bias and were not so very busy I would like to be a newspaper.

I would get a job at sending news to the people. I would be a newspaper. Put Marchand in the shade.

Or I'd take a job at Berlin. Or I'd take a job at Berlin. Or I'd take a job at Berlin. Or I'd take a job at Berlin.

Or I'd take a job at Berlin. Or I'd take a job at Berlin. Or I'd take a job at Berlin. Or I'd take a job at Berlin.

WOMAN AND VOTES.

A Plea for Cliphers and the Toleration of Hash.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I have read with much interest the page in your Sunday issue giving some professional women's reasons for wanting the vote. One wants it "because a woman is a responsible human being." Another wants it "because she is a citizen." A third wants it "because she is a human being." A fourth wants it "because she is a human being." A fifth wants it "because she is a human being." A sixth wants it "because she is a human being." A seventh wants it "because she is a human being." An eighth wants it "because she is a human being." A ninth wants it "because she is a human being." A tenth wants it "because she is a human being." A eleventh wants it "because she is a human being." A twelfth wants it "because she is a human being." A thirteenth wants it "because she is a human being." A fourteenth wants it "because she is a human being." A fifteenth wants it "because she is a human being." A sixteenth wants it "because she is a human being." 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